

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/928,173	08/09/2001	Trung Tri Doan	500084.05	6812
27076	7590 01/26/2005		EXAMINER	
DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP			MORGAN, EILEEN P	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT SUITE 3400 1420 FIFTH AVENUE SEATTLE, WA 98101			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3723	
			DATE MAILED: 01/26/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/928,173	DOAN ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Eileen P Morgan	3723	
The MAILING DATE of this communica Period for Reply	tion appears on the cover sheet wi	ith the correspondence add	ress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 3 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communi - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) of - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statuth - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply with Any reply received by the Office later than three months after earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATION. TOTAL CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE ST	reply be timely filed by (30) days will be considered timely. ITHS from the mailing date of this continuous (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nmunication.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed	on 04 November 2004.		·.
,	☐ This action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for closed in accordance with the practice	allowance except for formal matt		merits is
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 89-94 and 99-110 is/are pend 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 89-94 and 99-110 is/are rejected to. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Endown is/are: 18/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/	withdrawn from consideration. ted. n and/or election requirement.	by the Examiner	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a Applicant may not request that any objection	on to the drawing(s) be held in abeyar	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the same shadow of the same sha			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority do 2. Certified copies of the priority do 3. Copies of the certified copies of application from the International	ocuments have been received. Ocuments have been received in A Ocuments have been the priority documents have been Ocuments have been Ocuments have been Ocuments have been	Application No received in this National S	Stage
Attachment(s)		Summary (PTO-413)	
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTC 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PT Paper No(s)/Mail Date)-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application (PTO	-152)

Art Unit: 3723

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 89-94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over (Crevasse et al.-6,261,958 or Bowman et al.-6,244,941, alone) or in view of Tench et al.-5,461,907.

Both references discloses attaching a support/pad to a platen through the use of electromagnetic attractive force. The references do not use 'electrostatic' force. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time invention was made to substitute electromagnetic force with electrostatic force since examiner takes Official Notice of the equivalence of electrostatic and electromagnetic forces for their use in the gripping art and the selection of any of these known equivalents to hold a planarizing medium on a platen would be within the level of ordinary skill in the art. In addition, Tench discloses the functional equivalence of electromagnetic or electrostatic forces to manipulate one item in relation to another. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time invention was made to use electrostatic forces in

Art Unit: 3723

the device disclosed by Crevasse or Bowman, as taught by Tench-907, since both type of forces are known for reliability, nonbreakage, and no edge exclusion.

In regard to claim 93, Both primary references disclose attaching a support/pad to a platen through the use of electromagnetic attractive force by using a conductive material on the pad and an attractive force within the platen. However, the references do not disclose having a plurality of conductive pieces within the support/pad. However, to use a plurality of conductive pieces instead of one solid conductive plate would be an obvious design expedient and therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time invention was made to use a plurality of conductive pieces in order to use less conductive material and preserve the lifetime of the conductive material. In regard to claims 103,104,108, the placement of the conductive pieces would be an obvious design expedient.

3. Claim 99 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowman et al.-6,244,941, alone)or in view of Tench-907.

Bowman discloses attaching a support/pad to a platen through the use of electromagnetic attractive force and a locking device (344,342). Bowman does not use 'electrostatic' force. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time invention was made to substitute electromagnetic force with electrostatic force since examiner takes Official Notice of the equivalence of electrostatic and electromagnetic forces for their use in the gripping art and the selection of any of these known equivalents to hold a

Art Unit: 3723

planarizing medium on a platen would be within the level of ordinary skill in the art

In addition, Tench-907 discloses the functional equivalence of electromagnetic or electrostatic forces to manipulate one item in relation to another. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time invention was made to use electrostatic forces in the device disclosed by Crevasse or Bowman, as taught by Tench-907, since both type of forces are known for reliability, nonbreakage, and no edge exclusion.

Claims 100-110 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over (Crevasse et al.-6,261,958 or Bowman et al.-6,244,941) alone. Both references disclose attaching a support/pad to a platen through the use of electromagnetic attractive force by using a conductive material on the pad and an attractive force within the platen. However, the references do not disclose having a plurality of conductive pieces within the support/pad. However, to use a plurality of conductive pieces instead of one solid conductive plate would be an obvious design expedient and therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time invention was made to use a plurality of conductive pieces in order to use less conductive material and preserve the lifetime of the conductive material. In regard to claims 103,104,108, the placement of the conductive pieces would be an obvious design expedient.

Response to Arguments

Art Unit: 3723

- 4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 89-94,99-110 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

 On page 6, Applicant argues that Crevasse does not disclose a plurality of conductive pieces nor retaining a pad to a platen by the use of 'electromastatic' forces. However, Tench is used to clearly teach manipulating one item to another through the use of either electrostatic or electromagnetic forces. The new rejection states that to use one solid conductive piece or a plurality of conductive pieces would be within the level of ordinary skill in the art. Applicant argues the same for the Bowman reference and Examiner reiterates the statement above. In regard to Horowitz, these arguments are moot in view of the new grounds for rejection.
- 5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eileen P Morgan whose telephone number is 571.272.4488. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Thursday (Office), Friday (Work at home).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Hail can be reached on 571.272.4485. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 3723

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

EΜ

January 24, 2005

EILEEN P. MORGAN PRIMARY EXAMINER